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IN VIVO EFFECTS OF OXYGEN AT VARYING PRESSURES ON ERYTHROCYTES --ETC(U)
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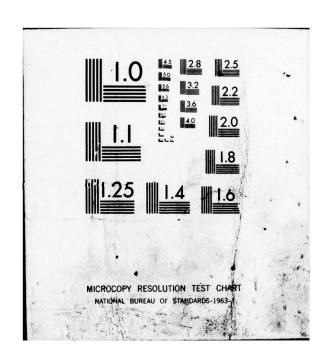
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CONTRACT NO0014-67-A-0287-0009

OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH

1965-1976

In <u>Vivo</u> Effects of Oxygen at Varying Pressures on Erythrocytes and Brain

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The following is a list of the major scientific accomplishments achieved under support of this contract. Details of <u>all</u> of them are to be found in the publications derived from these studies.

- 1. First evidence of hemolysis in a human after exposure to oxygen under high pressure (OHP).
- 2. Evidence for a relationship between in vivo tocopherol status and central nervous system toxicity (seizures) during exposure to OHP.
- 3. Demonstration of in vivo inhibition of RBC cholinesterase by OHP and definition that it was due to peroxides.
- 4. First proof of in vivo peroxidation of lipid in RBCs (produced by hyperoxia).
- 5. Description of changes in RBC glycolytic intermediates due to OHP and associated enzyme changes.
- 6. Determination of the exact biochemical and functional events leading to in vivo destruction of RBCs by hyperoxia.
- 7. First evidence for in vivo consumption of tocopherol during exposure to hyperoxia.
- 8. Demonstration of in vivo changes in fatty acid composition of RBCs induced by hyperoxia and their relation to RBC destruction.
- 9. Evidence that hyperoxia of any degree could produce hemolysis if prolonged enough.
- 10. Demonstration of changes in WBCs produced by hyperoxia.
- 11. Effects of drugs on susceptibility of tissues (RBCs and brain) to hyperoxia.
- 12. Role of circadian rhythm in susceptibility to hyperoxic seizures.

- 13. Proof of in vivo production of ${\rm H_2O_2}$ in RBCs and brain during exposure to hyperoxia.
- 14. Proof that senescent RBCs were those most susceptible to in vivo hyperoxia.
- 15. Study of factors that influence oxygen transport of RBCs.
- 16. Effect of drugs on red cells in humans that might influence susceptibility to hyperoxia.

PUBLICATIONS OF STUDIES DIRECTLY RELATED TO THIS RESEARCH PROJECT

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PUBLICATIONS OF STUDIES INDIRECTLY RELATED TO THIS RESEARCH PROJECT

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